

LUN

2. Enlightened.
Earth may, industrious of herself, fetch day,
Travelling east; and with her part averſe
From the ſun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still *luminous* by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Loſt*, b. viii.
3. Shining; bright.
The moſt *luminous* of the priſmatick colours are the yellow and orange: theſe affect the ſenſes more ſtrongly than all the reſt together. *Newton's Opticks*.
- LUMP. *n. ſ.* [*lumpe*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall maſs of any matter.
The weed kal is by the Egyptians uſed firſt for fuel, and then they cruſh the albes into *lumps* like a ſtone, and ſo ſell them to the Venetians. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
Without this various agitation of the water, how could *lumps* of ſugar or ſalt caſt into it be ſo perfectly diſſolved in it, that the *lumps* themſelves totally diſappear? *Boyle*.
An Ombe wretch is priſ'ner made;
Whoſe fleſh torn off by *lumps*, the rav'nous ſoe
In morſels cut. *Tate*.
Ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were ſorted well, with *lumps* of amber laid between. *Dry.*
To conceive thus of the ſoul's intimate union with an infinite being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads one into as groſs thoughts, as a country-maid would have of an infinite butter-print, the ſeveral parts whereof being applied to her *lump* of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was preſent need of. *Locke*.
2. A ſhapeleſs maſs.
Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigeſted *lump*;
As crooked in thy manners as thy ſhape. *Shak. Henry VI.*
Bluſh, bluſh, thou *lump* of foul deformity. *Shakespeare.*
Why might not there have been, in this great maſs, huge *lumps* of ſolid matter, which, without any form or order, might be jumbled together. *Keil againſt Burnet*.
3. Maſs undiſtinguiſhed.
All mens honours
Lie like one *lump* before him, to be faſhion'd
Into what pinch he pleaſe. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
It is rare to find any of theſe metals pure; but copper, iron, gold, ſilver, lead, and tin, all promiſcuouſly in one *lump*. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*
4. The whole together; the groſs.
If my readers will not go to the price of buying my papers by retail, they may buy them in the *lump*. *Addiſon*.
Other epidemical vices are riſe and predominant only for a ſeaſon, and muſt not be aſcribed to human nature in the *lump*. *Bentley's Sermons*.
The principal gentlemen of ſeveral counties are ſigmatized in a *lump*, under the notion of being paſſiſts. *Swift*.
To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the groſs, without attention to particulars.
The expences ought to be *lumped* together. *Ayliffe's Par.*
Boccalini, in his political balance, after laying France in one ſcale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but very little of being a counterpoſite: the Spaniards upon this reckoned, that if Spain of itſelf weighed ſo well, they could not fail of ſucceeding when the ſeveral parts of the monarchy were *lumped* in the ſame ſcale. *Addiſon*.
- LU'MPISH. [*lump* and *ſh*; *lumpiſh*, Lat.] A fort of fiſh.
LU'MPING. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. A low word.
Nick, thou ſhalt have a *lumping* pennyworth. *Arbutnot*.
LU'MPIſH. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; groſs; dull; unactive; bulky.
Out of the earth was formed the fleſh of man, and therefore heavy and *lumpiſh*. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World*.
Sylvia is *lumpiſh*, heavy, melancholy. *Shakespeare*.
Love is all ſpirit: fairies ſooner may
Be taken tardy, when they night tricks play,
Than we; we are too dull and *lumpiſh*. *Suckling*.
Little terreftrial particles ſwimming in it after the groſſeſt were ſunk down, which, by their heavineſs and *lumpiſh* figure, made their way more ſpedily. *Burnet*.
How dull and how inſenſible a beaſt
Is man, who yet would lord it o'er the reſt?
Philoloſophers and poets vainly ſtrove
In every age the *lumpiſh* maſs to move. *Dryden*.
LU'MPIſHLY. *adv.* [from *lumpiſh*.] With heavineſs; with ſluggiſhneſs.
LU'MPIſHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heavineſs.
LU'MPY. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact maſſes.
One of the beſt ſpades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too ſmall for light garden mould. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.
LU'NACY. *n. ſ.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madneſs influenced by the moon; madneſs in general.
Love is merely madneſs, and deſerves as well a dark houſe and a whip as madmen do; and the reaſon why they are not ſo puniſhed and cured is, that the *lunacy* is ſo ordinary, that the whippers are in love too. *Shakespeare. As you like it*.

LUN

- Your kindred ſhun your houſe,
As beaten hence by your ſtrange *lunacy*. *Shakespeare*.
There is difference of *lunacy*: I had rather be mad with him, than when he had nothing, thought all the ſhips that came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you have ſo much coming in, think you have nothing. *Suckling*.
LU'NAR. *ſ. adj.* [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaris*, Latin.] Relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon.
They that have reſolved that theſe years were but *lunary* years, *viz.* of a month, or Egyptian years, are eaſily confuted. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World*.
They have denominated ſome herbs ſolar and ſome *lunar*, and ſuch like toys put into great words. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
The figure of its ſeed too low a ſignification, and raiſed Baptiſta Porta hath thought too low a ſignification, and raiſed the ſame unto a *lunary* representation. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*.
We upon our globe's laſt verge ſhall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the ſky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we ſhall know,
And on the *lunar* world ſecurly pry. *Dryden*.
LU'NARY. *n. ſ.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort.
Then ſprinkles ſhe the juice of rue
With nine drops of the midnight dew,
From *lunary* diſtilling. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
LU'NATED. *adj.* [from *luna*.] Formed like a half moon.
LU'NATIC. *adj.* [*lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon.
Bedlam beggars, from low farms,
Sometimes with *lunatick* bans, ſometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shakespeare*.
LU'NATIC. *n. ſ.* A madman.
The *lunatick*, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact:
One ſees more devils than vaſt hell can hold;
The madman. *Shakespeare. Midſummer Night's Dream*.
I dare enſure any man well in his wits, for one in the thouſand that he ſhall not die a *lunatick* in Bedlam within theſe ſeven years; becauſe not above one in about one thouſand five hundred have done ſo. *Grant's Bills*.
See the blind beggar dance, the cripple ſing,
The ſot a hero, *lunatick* a king. *Pope*.
The reſidue of the yearly profits ſhall be laid out in purchaſing a piece of land, and in building thereon an hoſpital for the reception of idiots and *lunatics*. *Swift*.
LU'NATION. *n. ſ.* [*lunation*, French; *luna*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon.
If the *lunations* be obſerved for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the ſame obſervations will be verified for ſucceeding cycles for ever. *Helder on Time*.
LUNER. *n. ſ.* [*lunier*, French; *lunus*, Latin.] A ſmall piece of land, or a ſmall piece of water, ſeparated from the main by a ſmall ſtream, or a ſmall piece of land.
LU'NCH. *n. ſ.* [*lunch*, French; *lunch*, Latin.] A ſmall piece of food, or a ſmall piece of drink.
When hungry thou ſtood'ſt ſtaring, like an oaf,
I ſie'd the *lunch* from the barley loaf;
With crumbled bread I thick'n'd well the meſs. *Gay*.
LU'NE. *n. ſ.* [*luna*, Latin.]
1. Any thing in the ſhape of an half moon.
2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks. The French ſay of a man who is but fantaſtical or whimſical, *Il a des lunes*. *Hannet*.
Beſtrew them
Theſe dangerous, unſafe *lunes* i' th' king;
He muſt be told on't, and he ſhall: the office
Becomes a woman beſt. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale*.
3. A laſh: as, the *lune* of a hawk.
LU'NETTE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſmall half moon.
Lunette is a covered place made before the courtine, which conſiſts of two faces that form an angle inwards, and is commonly raiſed in ſolles full of water, to ſerve inſtead of a fauſe braye, and to diſpute the enemy's paſſage: it is fix toiles in extent, of which the parapet is four. *Trevelyan*.
LUNGS. *n. ſ.* [*lungen*, Saxon; *lung*, Dutch.] The lights; the part by which breath is inſpired and expired.
More would I, but my *lungs* are waſted ſo,
That ſtrength of ſpeech is utterly denied me. *Shakespeare*.
The bellows of his *lungs* begin to ſwell,
Nor can the good receive, nor bad expel. *Dryden*.
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of braſs inſpir'd with iron *lungs*;
I could not half thoſe horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the puniſhments thoſe crimes have met. *Dryden*.
LUNGED. *adj.* [from *lung*.] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs; drawing in and emitting air: as, the lungs in an animal body.
The ſmith prepares his hammer for the ſtroke,
While the *lung'd* bellows hiſing fire provoke. *Dryden*.
LUNG-GROWN. *adj.* [*lung* and *grown*.]
The lungs ſometimes grow fat to the ſkin that lines the breaſt within; whence ſuch as are deſtined with that accident are *lung-grown*. *Harvey on Corruption*.
LUNGWORT.

LUR

- LU'NOWORT. *n. ſ.* [*pulmonaria*, Lat.]
The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a funnel, whoſe upper part is cut into ſeveral ſegments; from its fitulous flower-cup, which is for the moſt part pentagonal, riſes the pointal encompassed by four embrios, which afterwards become ſo many ſeeds incloſed in the flower-cup. *Miller*.
LUNISO'LAR. *adj.* [*lunifolaire*, French; *luna* and *ſolaris*, Lat.] Compounded of the revolution of ſun and moon.
LUNT. *n. ſ.* [*lunte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.
LU'PINE. *n. ſ.* [*lupin*, French; *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of pulſe.
It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pale, which afterward turns into a pod filled with either plain or ſpherical ſeeds: the leaves grow like fingers upon the foot ſtalks. *Miller*.
When Protegenes would undertake any excellent piece, he uſed to diet himſelf with peas and *lupines*, that his invention might be quick and refined. *Peacham on Drawing*.
Where ſtalks of *lupines* grew,
Th' enſuing ſeaſon, in return, may bear
The bearded product of the golden year. *Dryden's Georg.*
Protegenes, drawing the picture of Jalyſus, took no other nourishment than *lupines* mixed with water, for fear of clogging his imagination by the luxury of his food. *Dryden*.
LURCH. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *lurch*, a game of draughts, much uſed, as he ſays, among the Dutch; *lurch* he derives from *area*; ſo that, I ſuppoſe, thoſe that are loſt are left in *lurch*, in the *lurch* or box; whence the uſe of the word.]
To LURCH. *v. n.* To leave in a forlorn or deſerted condition; to leave without help.
Will you now to peace incline,
And languish in the main deſign,
And leave us in the *lurch*. *Denham*.
But though th' art of a different church,
I will not leave thee in the *lurch*. *Hudibras*, p. i.
Have a care how you keep company with thoſe that, when they find themſelves upon a pinch, will leave their friends in the *lurch*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables*.
Can you break your word with three of the honeſteſt beſt-meaning perſons in the world? It is baſe to take advantage of their ſimplicity and credulity, and leave them in the *lurch* at laſt. *Arbutnot's Hiſt. of F. Bull.*
Flirts about town had a deſign to caſt us out of the faſhionable world, and leave us in the *lurch*, by ſome of their late refinements. *Addiſon's Guardian*.
To LURCH. *v. n.* [*laeren*, Dutch; or rather from the noun.]
1. To ſhift; to play tricks.
I myſelf, ſometimes leaving the fear of heav'n on my left-hand, and hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, am ſain to ſhuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*. *Shakespeare*.
2. To lie in wait: we now rather uſe *lurk*.
While the one was upon wing, the other ſtood *lurching* upon the ground, and flew away with the fiſh. *L'Eſtrange*.
To LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Latin.]
1. To devour; to ſwallow greedily.
Too far off from great cities may hinder buſineſs; or too near *lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh every thing dear. *Bacon's Eſſays*.
2. To defeat; to diſappoint. A word now uſed only in burleſque. [from the game *lurch*.]
He waxed like a ſea;
And, in the brunt of ſeventeen battles ſince,
He *lurched* all ſwords o' th' garland. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus*.
God never deſigned the uſe of them to be continual; by putting ſuch an emptineſs in them, as ſhould ſo quickly fail and *lurch* the expectation. *South's Sermons*.
This is a ſure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the ſincere communicant. *South's Sermons*.
3. To ſteal privily; to filch; to pilfer.
LURCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *lurch*.]
1. One that watches to ſteal, or to betray or entrap.
I cannot repreſent thoſe worthies more naturally than under the ſhadow of a pack of dogs, made up of finders, *lurchers*, and ſetters. *Tatler*, N^o. 59.
His thefts ſome tradesman piques,
Swift from his play the ſcudding *lurcher* flies;
Whilst ev'ry honeſt tongue ſtop thier refunds. *Gay*.
2. [*Lurco*, Latin.] A glutton; a gormandizer. Not uſed.
LURE. *n. ſ.* [*lurre*, French; *lure*, Dutch.]
1. Something held out to call a hawk.
My falcon now is ſharp and paſſing empty,
And, till ſhe ſtoop, the muſt not be full-gorg'd,
For then ſhe never looks upon her *lure*. *Shakespeare*.
This *lure* ſhe caſt abroad, thinking that this fame and belief would draw, at one time or other, ſome birds to ſtrike upon it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
A great eſtate to an heir, is as a *lure* to all the birds of prey round about to ſeize on him. *Bacon*.

LUS

- A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarſels, and of *lures* he talks. *Prior*.
2. Any enticement; any thing that promiſes advantage.
How many have with a ſmile made ſmall account
Of beauty, and her *lures*, eaſily ſcorn'd
All her aſſaults, on worthier things intent. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
This ſtiffneck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reaſon's *lure* deſcend. *Denham*.
To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.
Standing near one that *lured* loud and thrill, I had ſudden-ly an offence, as if ſomewhat had broken, or been diſlocated in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing. *Bacon*.
To LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw.
As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Againſt the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, *lur'd*
With ſcent of living carcaſes. *Milton's Par. Loſt*.
A man ſpent one day in labour, that he might paſs the other at eaſe; and *lured* on by the pleaſure of this bait, when he was in vigour he would provide for as many days as he could. *Temple*.
Should you *lure*
From this dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your fineſt art. *Thomſon's Spring*.
Volumes on ſhelter'd ſtalls expanded lie,
And various ſcience *lures* the learned eye. *Gay's Trivia*.
LU'RID. *adj.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; diſmal.
Slow guttling o'er the *lurid* grove,
Unuſual darkneſs broods. *Thomſon's Summer*.
To LURK. *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the ſame word. See LURCH.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie cloſe.
Far in land a ſavage nation dwelt,
That never taſted grace, nor goodneſs felt;
But like wild beaſts, *lurking* in loathſome den,
And flying faſt as roebuck through the ſen,
All naked. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
Milbrook *lurketh* between two hills, a village of ſome eighty houſes, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook running there through. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.
They lay not to live by their works,
But theeviſhly loiter and *lurk*. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry*.
If ſinners entice, conſent not; if they ſay, let us lay wait for blood, let us *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Prov. i. 11.*
The wife, when danger or diſhonour *lurks*,
Safeſt, and ſeemleſt by her huſband ſtays. *Milton*.
See
The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree:
Then rend it off. *Dryden's Æn.*
The king unſeen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen;
He ſprings to vengeance. *Pope*.
I do not *lurk* in the dark: I am not wholly unknown to the world: I have ſet my name at length. *Swift*.
LU'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that lies in wait.
LU'RKINGPLACE. *n. ſ.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; ſecret place.
Take knowledge of all the *lurkingplaces* where he hideth himſelf. *1 Sam. xxiii. 23.*
LU'SCIOUS. *adj.* [from *delicious*, ſay ſome; -but *Skinner* more probably derives it from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced.]
1. Sweet, ſo as to naufate.
2. Sweet in a great degree.
The food that to him now is as *luſcious* as loches, ſhall ſhortly be as bitter as coloquintida. *Shakespeare. Otwell*.
With brandiſh'd blade ruſh on him, break his glaſs,
And ſhed the *luſcious* liquor on the ground. *Milton*.
Blown roſes hold their ſweetneſs to the laſt,
And raiſus keep their *luſcious* native taſte. *Dryden*.
3. Pleaſing; delightful.
He will bait him in with the *luſcious* propoſal of ſome gainful purchaſe. *South's Sermons*.
LU'SCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luſcious*.] Sweet to a great degree.
LU'SCIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *luſcious*.] Immoderate ſweetneſs.
Can there be greater indulgence in God, than to embitter ſenſualities whoſe *luſciousneſs* intoxicates us, and to clip wings which carry us from him. *Decay of Piety*.
Peas breed worms by reaſon of the *luſciousneſs* and ſweetneſs of the grain. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.
LU'SERN. *n. ſ.* [*lupus cervarius*, Latin.] A lynx.
LU'ſH. *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, oppoſite to pale and faint; from *luſche*. *Hannet*.
How *luſh* and luſty the graſs looks? how green? *Shak.*
LU'ſK. *adj.* [*luſche*, French.] Idle; lazy; worthleſs. *Diſt.*
LU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *luſk*.] Somewhat inclinable to lazineſs or indolence.
LU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *luſkiſh*.] Lazily; indolently.
LU'SKISHNESS. *adv.* [from *luſkiſh*.] A diſpoſition to lazineſs. *Spencer*.
LU'SO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*luſorius*, Latin.] Uſed in play; ſportive. *Things*.